The mycelium of the *Macrosporium* ramifies through and not between the cells of the host, and the fertile hyphæ bore their way to the surface through the outer cell wall of the epidermis, their apices apparently exerting some solvent action on cellulose. He has not observed them projecting from the stomata as Mr. Miyabe did.

Mr. Shipley further takes issue with Mr. Miyabe in regard to the parasitism of the fungus. He has never seen a plant suffering from *Macrosporium* that had not previously been attacked by *Peronospora*. In other respects, except the development of the perithecia, which he did not observe, his observations confirm those of Mr. Miyabe.—EFFIE A. SOUTHWORTH.

UNDERWOOD & COOK. *Generic Synopses of the Basidiomycetes and Myxomycetes.*

This is the title of a work designed "as an aid to instructors as well as a guide to students wishing to pursue the study of fungi alone." Accompanying this work are one hundred neatly labeled specimens of fungi illustrating the more important groups. These, together with the synopses, which consist of twenty-one pages bound in a neat octavo volume, sell for $6.00.—B. T. GALLOWAY.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

PLATE XI (*After von Tavel*).

FIG. 6. Ascospores. × 300.
7. External appearance of the stroma with perithecia and pycnidia. Slightly magnified.
8. Germinating ascospore, three days after being sown in water. × 600.
9. Hypha, with gonidiophores of *Acrostalagmus* in moist air. × 300.
10. Young pycnidium. The outer layer has become differentiated and the formation of the cavity has begun. × 80.
11. Vertical section through a pycnidium produced on a leaf. × 214.
12. Early stage of a pycnidium, from a cross-section through an infected leaf. × 700.

PLATE XII.

FIG. 1. *Mucronoporus Everhartii*, natural size.
2. A piece of the same showing length of pores in vertical section.
3. Longitudinal section of pores, with central portion cut out.
4. Spines enlarged.
5. Cross-section of pores.